

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVII. No. 188

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

**THE GARDEN**, Broadway.—OTHELLO.  
**WALLACK'S THEATRE**, Broadway.—LOVE CHASE.  
**WINTER GARDEN**, Broadway.—MAGNET.  
**NEW BOWERY THEATRE**, Bowery.—THE WARRIOR.  
**BOWERY THEATRE**, Bowery.—THE WARRIOR.  
**BOWERY THEATRE**, Bowery.—THE WARRIOR.  
**NIXON'S ORPHEUS GARDEN**, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue.—ORPHEUS GARDEN.  
**BARBON'S AMERICAN MUSEUM**, Broadway.—ORPHEUS GARDEN.  
**CHRISTY'S ORPHEUS GARDEN**, Broadway.—ORPHEUS GARDEN.  
**WOOD'S MINSTER**, Broadway.—ORPHEUS GARDEN.  
**HOPE CHAMBER**, No. 730 Broadway.—ORPHEUS GARDEN.  
**HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL**, Canal street.—THE TWO SCARS—FOX IS A FIE.  
**GALETTES CONCERT HALL**, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.  
**PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS**, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1862.

## THE SITUATION.

The progress of General McClellan's army for the last two days has been a succession of victories, which, it is not too much to say, must culminate in the total destruction of the invading army of Maryland, and the speedy subjugation of the rebellion. All the news which reaches us from Harrisburg and other quarters confirms the story that the rebels are baffled, demoralized, and utterly routed. The pursuit by our troops on Tuesday was a murderous affair, as the account of dead left on the field to be buried by our men will show. Five hundred of them were found yesterday morning, uncared for by their friends in their flight, and were consigned to their mother earth by the soldiers of our army as early as nine o'clock, and the work was not yet finished. The records of yesterday show a still more desperate contest in which it is evident the whole force of the rebels was engaged. The battle field was in the direction of Sharpsburg, near Antietam creek, on the roads connecting Williamsport with Middletown. It is reported to have been the most fearful battle of the campaign, and continued during the entire day. The rebels were reported yesterday evening to be driven towards Hagerstown, as though their passage across the Potomac was cut off. On the Pennsylvania border the State Militia, 10,000 strong, were hastening down to meet them. It was said that Jackson had made a junction with Lee, while our army at the same time was reinforced from Washington with 30,000 men.

There is no doubt that the rebel forces at Leesburg have been sent across into Maryland to support Lee. There was a serious fight at Centerville (Maryland not Virginia) yesterday, near Kittoctan creek, between a large body of our troops and the rebels, in which our side gained a complete victory. It is not improbable that the rebels engaged were the fresh troops from Leesburg, who were endeavoring to get into the rear of McClellan's army. No particulars of this battle have reached us, however.

Our last despatches from Harrisburg, at ten o'clock last night, confirm the reports of an earlier part of the day that the rebel army has been annihilated. They say: "A great battle has been fought, and we are victorious. The carnage on both sides was awful. General Longstreet was wounded and taken prisoner. Despatches just received at headquarters from Hagerstown say that we have achieved a glorious victory. Longstreet is not killed, but wounded and a prisoner. General Hooker was wounded in the foot. The rebel General Hill is reported killed."

It is said that General McClellan has destroyed the aqueduct at the mouth of the Antietam creek, and the bridge across that creek upon the road leading to Sharpsburg, thus cutting off the retreat of the rebels in the direction of Shepherdstown. Later reports from Hagerstown state that on last evening the rebels were retreating in great disorder, and that subsequently heavy and rapid firing was heard in the direction of Williamsport, which induces the belief that General McClellan has pursued the retreating rebels to that point, and that they made a stand there to cover their passage over the Potomac.

All these facts intimate that yesterday was the most important day of the entire campaign. The extent of the battle may be imagined from the fact that a call for additional surgeons to Washington and New York was made last night from General McClellan's headquarters. The wounded were being removed to Rohersville, to which point the surgeons are requested to repair. The recapture of Harper's Ferry and its occupation by a portion of General Burnside's division seem to be confirmed by despatches last night from Frederick. The original statement that the rebels did not attempt to hold the place, but abandoned it almost immediately, is repeated. This statement comes from some of the Twelfth New York regiment who formed part of the garrison, who state that they met the Union forces marching towards the Ferry as they were coming away, and positively assert that our troops were in possession on Tuesday evening. The forces under Colonel Miles at Harper's Ferry consisted of the Twelfth New York State Militia, Eighty-seventh Ohio, Eighth New York cavalry, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, two companies of the Fifth New York artillery, and one Maryland regiment.

We give a map to-day of the vicinity of Munsville, Ky., the scene of the late battle, to-

gether with a highly interesting account of the brilliant affair in that region. The Indiana troops supporting Colonel Wilder behaved magnificently, four thousand of them putting ten thousand rebels to rout.

Our news from Bermuda is important. It appears that there are now lying in the port of St. George no less than five "Anglo-Confederate" steamers awaiting a chance to give aid to the rebels, but apparently in a quandary as to their future movements. One of them, the Minho, arrived from Charleston with cotton for Liverpool, but was out of coal, and had to burn her bulwarks and mainmast for fuel. These vessels will all prove rich prizes for our cruisers if they are vigilant enough to catch them. It was reported that seven steamers are now on their way from England to Bermuda, with goods for Southern ports.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A terrible accident occurred at the United States Arsenal at Pittsburg, Penn., yesterday, from the accidental falling of a shell, by which seventy-five or eighty boys and girls, employed in the arsenal, were killed. The building was totally destroyed by the explosion and the fire which followed.

Judge Betts yesterday granted the order for the sale of the Ella Warley, a prize vessel. In consequence of the state of the country, the Committee of the New York Book Publishers' Association have concluded, in accordance with the expressed wish of many contributors and purchasers, to postpone the fall trade sale for one month. The sale will therefore commence on Thursday, October 16, instead of to-day, as previously announced.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Education, held last evening, a resolution to appropriate the sum of \$21,710 for the purpose of building a new school house in Monroe street was referred to the Finance Committee. The report of the Committee on By-Laws, favoring the appointment of special teachers, was then taken up, and provoked a lengthy debate; but the Board adjourned without taking any action on the matter.

Stocks opened very firmly yesterday, and in almost every instance higher prices were reached, the firmest stocks on the list being the two Eries, which seem just now to be favorites with speculators. But shortly after noon some uneasiness began to be felt respecting the army, no news having been received, and a reaction of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent ensued, the market closing steady. Gold opened at 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and advanced in the afternoon to 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Exchange on London 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Money abundant at 4 per cent. The trade tables for the month will be found in the money article.

The cotton market was quiet yesterday, and prices rather tame. The sales were confined to about 300 bales, on the basis of about 56c. a 57c. for middling upland, with some small lots quoted a trifle under the inside figures. There was scarcely enough doing to give stability or regularity to prices. Owing to a further decline in freights, flour was again better, and for common and medium about 5c. per bushel higher. The sales were fair and chiefly to the home trade. Wheat, from the same cause, was from 1c. to 2c. higher, and active, in part for export. Corn was firm and in fair demand, with sales of sound Western mixed at 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a 60c. Pork was heavier and lower, with sales of mess at \$11 57 $\frac{1}{2}$  a \$11 50, with some small lots reported as low as \$11 30 a \$11 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and prime at \$10. Sugars were firm and active, with sales of 3,525 bbls. and 135 boxes. Coffee steady; a sale of 1,500 bags Rio was made at private terms. Freights were lower, and wheat was quoted at Liverpool, in bulk and in ships' bags, at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and corn at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., in bulk; and wheat to London was taken at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., in bulk and in bags. Two foreign vessels were engaged for Cork and orders at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The amount of freight offering generally speaking, was moderate.

## The Great Battle of Sharpsburg—The Death Struggle of the Rebellion.

Our reports from the great battle field of Sharpsburg are as yet so brief and indefinite as only to sharpen our anxiety for something more. The Baron Cuvier, from a single bone or two of one of the uncouth monsters of the saurian epoch, would reconstruct the entire animal. Could we, in like manner, from a few facts, build up a complete chart of this great battle, we should promptly do so for the satisfaction of our readers. We think, however, that scanty and vague as are the specifications before us, they are sufficient to justify the unqualified conclusion that General McClellan has administered the death blow to this hydra-headed rebellion.

First, it is evident that after the battle of Sunday at the South Mountain, the rebels, in their hurried retreat, realized the necessity of putting the Potomac river between their army and our advancing forces. Secondly, it appears that, failing in this enterprise, they were not slow to comprehend their critical situation, and that they could escape only by the most desperate and obstinate resistance. In this exigency the forces of Jackson, estimated at forty thousand strong, were called up some twelve miles from the Virginia side of the river at Harper's Ferry; but Lee was checkedmate even here, in the thirty thousand additional troops from Washington which joined McClellan at the same time. Thus the battle was joined between all the forces of the two armies that could be hurried up to the field. Tuesday, the first day of the battle, closed decidedly in our favor, and with the close of the second day (yesterday) the impression prevailed at Hagerstown, some twenty miles to the northward, that "the whole rebel army of Virginia is annihilated."

While this main battle was progressing at Sharpsburg it appears that there was an important flank fight, resulting in another Union victory, on the southern side of the dividing chain of mountains, at Centerville, on the Kittoctan or Catocotin creek, in Maryland, a short distance above the Point of Rocks. We presume that the rebel forces in this battle were those left at Leesburg by General Lee, and that they had moved over into Maryland and were endeavoring to reach him, when they were intercepted by our troops left behind by General McClellan for this purpose. If we are not mistaken the brave and trusty Sigel was the commander of this corps. Assuming this reported battle and victory to be correct, the success of General McClellan's combinations is so complete as instantly to repair our late incidental drawback of Harper's Ferry.

The rebel leaders appear to have been completely blinded by their late decisive victories. It was only the other day that in the so-called House of Representatives at Richmond a series of resolutions were adopted, declaring that "Congress has heard with profound satisfaction of the triumphant crossing of the Potomac by

our victorious army; and assured of the success of that masterly movement" this army is expected to go on "to achieve new triumphs, to relieve oppressed Maryland, and to advance our standard in the territory of the enemy." Against these insane declarations Mr. Lyons, of Virginia, vainly argued and protested. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, was bold and defiant. "Give Jackson," said he (and he spoke by authority of a rebel general), one half our present army, and although there were six hundred thousand men (Union troops) in the field, he would drive them all before him." Further, said the infuriated Miles, "the regular armies of McClellan and Pope are unable to make one-fifth of the number they ought to be," and, by a vote of 62 to 15, the rebel House of Representatives adopted these opinions of silly South Carolina.

One of our reports of the Sharpsburg battle says that the routed forces of Lee were retreating towards Hagerstown, and that a corps of ten thousand of Governor Curtin's sturdy Pennsylvania militia was moving down to meet them. If Lee was driven to the extremity of moving northward to seek a passage across the Potomac, his retreat towards Harper's Ferry and Shepherdstown must have been cut off. Even supposing that a large portion of his army has effected its passage over the Potomac higher up at Williamsport, how is it to escape? It is two hundred miles away from Richmond, short of supplies, badly cut up, demoralized, and with a desolated country before it. Thus we see that in adopting this bold and desperate war programme of an invasion of Maryland and the North the rebel government at Richmond has precipitated its own destruction.

The results of the battle of Sharpsburg will enforce the adoption of a different set of resolutions; and it would not be surprising if this redoubtable Miles were to be the first man to suggest the expediency to his fellow legislators of an exodus of Richmond without loss of time. The country surely will expect General Halleck to cut short the session of the rebel Congress at Richmond, while Gen. McClellan is gathering up the fragments of the late great Maryland liberating rebel army.

Anticipating during this morning the full confirmation of our confident hopes, we think we may venture to congratulate the masses of our loyal people that in a well directed blow or two Gen. McClellan has substantially prostrated this rebellion, silenced the clamors of our abolition faction, and vindicated the sound, sagacious, conservative policy of honest Abraham Lincoln's administration.

THE GAS AND RAILROAD TAX—WHOLESALE INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.—There has rarely been a measure against which such a unanimity of opposition has been manifested as against the attempt of the gas and railroad companies to make their customers pay the tax intended by Congress to be levied off their own profits. To such an extent has the feeling excited by the bill carried that arrangements are being set on foot to carry the matter before the Legislature, with a view to deprive of their charters all those companies that persist in levying the tax. We have an idea, however, that it will not be necessary to resort to so extreme a step. Since the press came out so decidedly against this imposition several of the gas companies have backed out of it. The New York and Manhattan companies, we understand, are among those who have yielded to the pressure of public opinion, and now consent to pay the tax themselves. That thick-skinned monopoly, the Brooklyn City Gas Company, have also been shamed out of their purpose. These corporations must mind, however, that in pretending to pay the tax themselves they do not try to extort it from their customers in another form. Public attention has been aroused to their proceedings, and it would take but little effort to bring a pressure to bear upon the Legislature to effect a transfer of their charters to the different municipalities. There is no reason why the Corporation should not supply our citizens with gas as well as with Croton water. We believe that it could furnish a purer article, and at half the cost of that sold at present.

In mentioning the companies that have been compelled to recede from the position they had assumed on this question we must not omit to do justice to those who, from the first, have recognized the unfairness of the attempt to levy this tax on the consumer. The Harlem, N. Y.; Citizens, Brooklyn; New Bedford, Mass., and Philadelphia (city works) have thus honorably distinguished themselves.

The railroad companies had better at once take the back track on the same issue. They may kick as much as they please, but they may depend upon it that they will ultimately have to do it.

STEADINESS OF OUR RAW TROOPS IN THE FIELD.—Camps of instruction for recruits are very good things when there is time to perfect their theoretical education. Active service in the field is, however, a better and quicker school of training, as has been proved by the conduct of our new levies in the recent terrible conflicts in Maryland. One regiment—the Seventeenth Michigan—we are told, after using up all its ammunition, retired in the most orderly manner to get a fresh supply, then returned to the fight and nearly annihilated Dayton's rebel brigade. And yet this regiment had not been more than a fortnight under arms, and had never before been under fire. To the steadiness and gallantry generally of the new recruits raised under the last call General McClellan bears the most cordial testimony. He says that with but little assistance from our own artillery they carried very strong positions defended by artillery and infantry. Can there be a greater stimulant to us to complete and send forward as rapidly as possible the regiments now in progress of formation than this gratifying fact? Let us but place within General McClellan's reach enough men, raw or otherwise, to carry out his plans, and we can reckon on a prompt and effectual crushing out of this unnatural rebellion.

GENERAL McCLELLAN AND KEARNEY.—A statement is going the rounds of the papers, alleging that General Kearney, just before his death, wrote a letter to M. V. Halstead, Esq., of New Jersey, in which he denounced General McClellan.

This statement was forged by the radical abolitionists, under the impression that because General Kearney was dead it could not be contradicted. We have, however, the authority of Commodore Kearney, United States Navy, a cousin of General Kearney, for stating that no such letter was ever written. This is not the first time that the radicals have attempted to give their cowardly lies currency by foisting them upon honorable men.

## THE SIEGE OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The Three Days' Fighting—Evacuation of the Union Cavalry.

OUR FREDERICKSBURG CORRESPONDENCE.  
FREDERICKSBURG, Md., Sept. 16, 1862.

The following is a statement of M. J. Coble, bugler in Captain Hunter's company of the First Maryland battalion of cavalry, and Peter J. Coughlin, a private in Captain Cleary's company of the same battalion, who were taken prisoners at Harper's Ferry yesterday morning and paroled.

NUMBER OF OUR FORCES AT HARPER'S FERRY.—They state that our forces at Harper's Ferry numbered from eight to ten thousand infantry and cavalry—most of the latter, of whom there were about three thousand, making their escape before the surrender of the place.

OVERWHELMING REBEL FORCE.—They state that the rebel force which first advanced upon Harper's Ferry was about twenty thousand, under the command of General Hill. They had a large supply of artillery with them.

THE DEFENSE OF HARPER'S FERRY.—Colonel D. S. Miles, Acting Brigadier General, was in command of our forces at Harper's Ferry, and made a good fight, notwithstanding the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. He retained the command until about eight o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning, when he was severely, if not mortally, wounded by a piece of shell, in the left leg. After this Gen. White, who was present and engaged in the contest throughout, took the command. It was understood that Colonel Miles tendered the command to Gen. White, who, of course, was his superior in rank, but he declined to take it, preferring to serve under the gallant colonel, who acted nobly and fought bravely throughout this whole affair.

THE UNION BATTERIES.—Our batteries occupied both Bolivar and Maryland Heights. Upon the latter were three large siege guns and some five or six smaller pieces. There were breastworks and earthworks upon Maryland Heights; but, as they were originally intended to repulse an attack from the Virginia side of the river they were not in very good condition to repel an attack from the opposite shore. There were also earthworks and intrenchments at Bolivar Heights in addition to those at Harper's Ferry proper. Thus matters stood when the ball opened.

THE FIRST DAYS.—On Friday evening our first cannon artillery practice was made from the Maryland Heights and from Camp Hill at Harper's Ferry; but to this the enemy did not reply, not being ready as yet to accept the challenge to battle tendered him.

THE ATTACK ON MARYLAND HEIGHTS.—On Saturday morning, however, they were prepared and commenced an attack on our batteries on the Maryland Heights and our forces there, with artillery and a strong force of infantry. Fighting continued at this point through the day, and there were a good many killed and wounded on both sides. The rebels say that they had but one brigade of infantry engaged there. My informant could not recollect whose brigade it was. On our side there were engaged the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York, the Garibaldi Guard, the Thirty-second Ohio, and the First regiment of the Maryland Home Guard. The Garibaldi Guard are said to have distinguished themselves by their gallantry on this occasion. Other regiments were there, but were not slightly if at all engaged.

THE REBELS REINFORCED.—About four P. M. the rebels were largely reinforced, and were then in such overwhelming numbers that we were obliged to abandon the Maryland Heights and retreat across the river. This was done in good order; the rebels were spiked and the wounded taken with them. The ammunition of both parties is said to have partially given out before the conclusion of the fight, and that stones were used instead of balls for the artillery. The colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York was wounded, but whether dangerously or not my informant could not tell.

THE REBELS ON THE LOOKING HEIGHTS.—During the day the rebels made their appearance upon the Looking Heights, upon the Virginia side of the river, with their signal corps, which attempted to commence their operations from the top of the Block House. They were shelled from Camp Hill, and at the close of the day they disappeared, and the signal officers were not again seen. The rebels, however, were not entirely dislodged, and could be seen at intervals. They were engaged in placing batteries upon those heights, which command both Bolivar Heights and Harper's Ferry.

CHARLESTON TURNPIKE OCCUPIED.—During the afternoon the rebels made their appearance in force on the Charleston turnpike. They were shelled from Bolivar Heights, but did not return the fire.

Saturday night passed in comparative quiet, our forces lying on their arms, and only an occasional musket shot being heard in the stillness of the night, and assuring our forces of the presence of the enemy near our pickets.

THE FIGHT RESUMED ON MONDAY.—At daylight on Sunday morning our troops were aroused, supplied with their breakfasts, and placed in their respective positions. At an early hour skirmishing began on the Charleston pike, but without serious results on either side. Our forces maintained a firm front, and gave way not an inch before the advances of the rebels. The rebels also commenced at about the same time an artillery practice from the same direction, which was promptly and with spirit responded to from some of our guns as could be seen in that direction. As it was cold, but little damage was done on either side, although the rebel shells exploded in rather close proximity to our forces.

During all this time Colonel Miles was in command. General Julius White was also present, and participated in the engagements, but it is understood that he declined to assume the command from Colonel Miles.

REBEL BATTERIES ON LOOKING HEIGHTS.—At about two o'clock P. M. the enemy succeeded in getting their batteries in position on Looking Heights, on the Virginia side, and opened upon our position. Batteries were also opened upon our forces from the Maryland Heights, but rather weakly, and also from the direction of the Charleston pike.

A TERRIBLE CANNONAL.—The cannonading from this time was terrific. Our batteries from Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry and Camp Hill were in full play in response, and the very mountains, rocks and valleys seemed to be alive with the detonations of heavy artillery. The mountains seemed to shake with the deafening roar, and the battle smoke hung like a pall over and about the combatants. Every gun that was had at work sharply and efficiently, as the list of dead and wounded of the rebels will sufficiently attest.

ADVANCE OF THE REBELS.—Under this fierce cannonade the rebels advanced in force down the Charleston pike, and essayed the capture of our position by a coup de main.

REPEL OF THE ENEMY.—The fighting was sharp and severe at this approach. Nearly all the available infantry force was engaged in this battle. The rebels were in very strong force—not less than fifteen thousand men—and the engagement was desperate and continuous until about sundown, when the enemy, repulsed and beaten, withdrew from the fight and retired to a position out of range.

GALLANT FEAT OF THE GARIBOLDI GUARD.—Meanwhile the Garibaldi Guard, Colonel d'Ussay, crossed the river to the Maryland Heights, and in the face of a wary and powerful foe, brought off the artillery, with the exception of the three large siege guns, one of which had burst while in use. The two remaining heavy guns were spiked and rolled down the steep declivity into the river. Such of our wounded as still remained there were also brought off, and placed in the hospital at Harper's Ferry. This gallant and splendid operation elicited the commendations of all our officers and men, and added new and fresh laurels to the reputation of the brave Garibaldi Guard.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FINAL CONFLICT.

After sunset the contest was suspended, and quiet reigned through the long night, each party busy with the preparations for the renewal of the coming contest of the morning, which was recognized as likely to be the darkest contest of the siege.

Neither party had effected any considerable advantage during the prolonged fight of Sunday, though the loss on either side was thought to be very heavy, and each was prepared to give and receive a heavy, telling blow on the morrow.

ANXIETY TO HEAR FROM McCLELLAN.—The weary night at last was wasted, and the early dawn of morning came, finding both sides up and ready for the worst. Not a moment passed during that long night that some war was not listening for the rattle of musketry, which should tell of the coming of reinforcements from McClellan. But all in vain, and as each man went to his post at daylight, it was with the full consciousness that he was to rely only on the faithful band that stood around him for support and protection. None could be reasonably looked for from the direction of Frederick. Every one was nerved to the task before him, and each and every one determined to do battle until the last, before the enemy should take the place.

ACTIVITY AND ENERGY OF THE REBELS.—The rebels were not inactive during the night. Every hour was probably spent in erecting new batteries at different points, bearing upon the devoted town.

THE BATTLE AGAIN BEGINS.—At daylight on Monday morning they opened with terrible power from seven or eight different points. In fact, our works and force were completely surrounded by their encircling fire. All our batteries replied except our large field pieces, the ammunition of which was completely exhausted. Our fire was exceedingly effective, and many of the rebels were killed, while a few of our men were also placed hors du combat.

THE FIRST BOMBERS GENERAL.—There was also at the same time a severe and general infantry engagement between the Shenandoah river and the Charlestown pike, but with no other result than that we held them in check, although they were in vastly superior numbers, under McLaw, and being constantly reinforced.

COLONEL MILES WOUNDED.—During this engagement, Col. D. S. Miles received a dangerous and probably fatal wound in the calf of the left leg from the explosion of a shell, which tore the fleshy part of the leg entirely off, and caused a profuse and exhausting loss of blood. His leg was amputated at the knee by the surgeon of the Eighth New York cavalry, and the Colonel placed in as comfortable position as possible. The wound is pronounced mortal by the surgeon, and the Colonel is undoubtedly dead before this.

IT SEEMS QUOTE UNCERTAIN WHETHER COLONEL MILES REMAINED, OR GENERAL WHITE ASSUMED, COMMAND AFTER THIS FATAL BLOW EXPLODED.

THE WHITE FLAG RAISED.—But, at all events, a short time only intervened—and while the main body of our troops remained unscathed, and amply able to hold the rebels in check—before the white flag was raised, and the surrender of the strong position, with its brave defenders and immense stores of ammunition, tendered the enemy.

HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDERED TO GENERAL HILL.—The surrender was made at ten A. M., and to General Hill, commanding one of the divisions of General Jackson's army.

THE REBELS STILL CONTINUE FIRING.—For an hour after the white flag was raised the rebel batteries on Looking Heights, Maryland Heights and a small battery on the banks of the Potomac river continued playing on our position, the rebel officers offering as an excuse for this cross violation of the rules of war that they did not observe that we asked a suspension of hostilities. Fortunately, but little damage was done by the rebel practice.

STONEWALL JACKSON APPEARS ON THE SCENE.—General Hill received the surrender of the place, and shortly afterwards the famous Stonewall Jackson appeared on the parade ground, and fixed his headquarters there.

HE ASKS FOR THE CAVALRY.—His first question, after glancing over the eight thousand infantry drawn up unarmored in line before him, was, "Where is all the cavalry you had?" And on being informed that they had escaped the previous night, he said, "Heaven be praised, but his face, and the countenance of the rebels about him, was one of the most determined and chagrined, not unlike that of a rat, except he springs into the barn door only to find his expected prey safely out of his jaws, leaving only a suggestive odor behind."

THE REBELS GREATLY DISAPPOINTED.—In truth, the disappointment of the rebels at the absence of the large force of cavalry they so much desired and expected to find, was terrible. They were greatly cast down, and many of them observed that they would rather have lost all the infantry prisoners than our well mounted and well armed men. Only about ninety-five were found in the hospitals and their arms and horses had been spirited away.

REMARKS OF AN OFFICER OF THE UNION CAVALRY.—Jackson's cavalry men were mounted on horses worn down with long marches and stunted provender, and as this as horses ever got and not die, and of course utterly useless for quick and long marches. Indeed, such a quantity of living anatomical specimens never crossed the Potomac before or since. They were little better than no horses at all for active service. Scarcely one could be spurred to a pace faster than a walk when it entered Harper's Ferry.

WHAT JACKSON EXPECTED TO GET.—Not only was Jackson anxious to obtain an abundant supply of well-fed and active horses, but he also expected to obtain the effective carbine and steel sabre, with the usual complement of Colt's revolvers, with which our cavalry men are armed, in order that his own daring riders might lay aside the single and double barreled shot gun, the old rusty carbine, the home-made broadsword and sabre, and the heavy, old-fashioned horse pistol, to arm anew with the more improved weapons. But the gallantry and brave dash of Colonel Davies, of the Eighth New York cavalry, who was Acting Brigadier General of the cavalry, foiled his well laid plans.

GALLANT DASH OF THE UNION CAVALRY.—Before Jackson entered Harper's Ferry, the chivalrous Davies had escaped through his meshes, crossed Longstreet's lines, capturing property, and had nearly effected a junction with McClellan. But that story of the most brilliant action of the war must be told further on.

PRISONERS CAPTURED AT HARPER'S FERRY.—The enemy took nearly eight thousand prisoners, made up of the following regiments—Garibaldi Guard, New York, Col. d'Ussay; One Hundred and Sixteenth New York One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York, Thirty-second Ohio, Sixtieth Ohio, Eighty-seventh Ohio, Ninth Vermont, First Maryland Home Guard, and one or two other regiments of which I could not obtain any particulars, being new regiments; besides an Illinois battery and some other artillery units unknown to my informant. All the cavalry escaped except those in hospital and those which could not find horses able to endure a sharp and perhaps prolonged march. All the cavalry were paroled, and arrived here in the afternoon. The infantry had not been paroled up to the time our informant left the Ferry.

THE FORCE OF THE REBELS.—Information from other sources fixes the strength of Jackson's forces at about forty-five thousand.

THE REBEL ATTACK IN THREE COLUMNS.—The attack on our forces was made in three columns or divisions, under the command of Generals Hill, McLaw, and a third, whose name did not occur to our informant. Hill's division attacked the Maryland Heights, Gen. McLaw moved, as Sandy Hook, to Bolivar Heights, and the third division, under Gen. Jackson, accompanied, approached by the Charlestown pike, each column numbering about fifteen thousand men.

HEAVY LOSS OF THE REBELS.—The enemy's loss was admitted by rebel officers to be about fifteen hundred men killed and wounded in all.

MEAL UNION LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.—Our loss was about sixty killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.

SPENDING ARTILLERY PRACTICE.—Our artillery fire on the rebel masses was very destructive.

THE REBEL SUPPLY TRAINS.—After the capture of the place Jackson's trains marched through it, on their way to the valley of the Shenandoah. They were hurried rapidly along, and seemed to be well filled with supplies of all kinds.

OVER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WAGONS, CONTAINING ONE ARTICLE OF SALT alone, obtained at Frederick, were in one train. Other wagons contained clothing, shoes and other articles much needed by the rebels. The enemy's loss was immense, and would stretch for ten or twelve miles, and all were filled. The story that Jackson had but a small train of wagons with him in his foray is thus shown to be incorrect.

PROVISIONS AND AMMUNITION CAPTURED.

The enemy found but few provisions in the storehouses, as the supplies were nearly exhausted when the siege began. The supply of ammunition found was, however, quite large, and was eagerly appropriated by the rebels. All the saddles were cut to pieces when it was foreseen that a surrender was likely to occur, and such revolvers and sabres as remained with the sick cavalry men were put aside.

ESCAPE OF THE UNION CAVALRY.

The escape of the 2,300 mounted men, composed of the First cavalry, a battalion of the Maryland cavalry, a regiment of the Maryland mounted regiment, one company of

Kansas Rangers, Eighth New York cavalry, First Rhode Island and Twelfth Illinois, was one of the most brilliant events of the war. It was a "hot" Colonel Davies, the Eighth New York, commanding the cavalry, had several interviews with Colonel Miles, in which he was treated and implored permission to rally out and cut by way through the enemy, that he commanding officer gave the desired order to that effect. The hour for departure was fixed at four o'clock. Saturday night, but before that the rebels required no list of permission on the part of Colonel Davies, as to gain an order to the same effect. Colonel Miles said it was impossible for the cavalry to get through, and that they would all be taken; but Colonel Davies said he would attempt it if he lost every man in the effort. At eight o'clock the cavalry made their appearance before Colonel Miles' headquarters, and were informed of the nature of the movement. They were all eager for a dash, and nine they marched silently forth, guided by a man well acquainted with the country.

THE MOVEMENT EFFECTED IN SAFETY.—They crossed the pontoon bridge into Maryland, and over mountain paths they marched and reached SAUPEBURG in safety.

JACKSON'S AMMUNITION TRAIN CAPTURED.—Between that and Hagerstown they came across Lee's stores' ammunition train, first being fired upon by rebels' pistols, just out of Sharpsburg, by which they lost three killed and five wounded, and cutting up some of the enemy. On stumbling on Longstreet's train, they quietly took possession of one hundred wagons and about seventy-five prisoners, which they carried safely to Greenacres, Penn., passing within two miles of Hagerstown on the route.

THEY JOINTLY McCLELLAN'S ARMY.—Remaining at Hagerstown but a short time, to feed and rest their animals, they retraced their steps and joined McClellan yesterday at a late hour, thus successfully extricating themselves from a most dangerous position, and adding a splendid corps to McClellan's grand army. All honor to the brave soldiers.

COLONEL DAVIES AND MOST OF HIS COMMAND HAD BEEN IN SADDLE, scouting, foraging, &c., twelve of the preceding days before his last successful movement, and men and horses were well used up; but they were determined to escape the cost be what it might. That they were eminently successful led the above account attest.

ARRIVAL OF LONGSTREET'S DIVISION AT HARPER'S FERRY.—Longstreet's division arrived at Harper's Ferry on Monday, in a perfect stampede. The men, wagons, artillery and cavalry were mixed up terribly, and all madly rushing on to escape McClellan, who had so severely whipped them down, now threatened to capture them all. HIS FORCE THOROUGHLY DEMORALIZED.—His force was greatly demoralized, and if it had not been for General Hill, who sent over regiments from Harper's Ferry to the Maryland side to enforce discipline, the whole force would have marched pell mell across the pontoon bridge to escape the dreaded columns of Franklin. The force was still greatly disorganized at the latest accounts.

JACKSON OFF DOWN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—A portion of Longstreet's division had